WASHINGTON, March 13, 1877.

The plan proposed by Senator Patterson for a new election in South Carolina, which he offered to President Hayes today, and which is falsely reported to have his favor, is as follows:

First—Governor Chamberlain shall be recognized as Governor. He shall convene the Legislature composed of members declared elected by the Returning Board, which will insure a Democratic Board, which will insure a Democratic House and a Republican Senate.

Second—This Legislature shall pass a

registry law and a law providing for a Third-Two of the registration officers

Third—Two of the registration officers shall be selected by Governors Chamberlain and Hampton, one each, and the third by General Ruger.

Fourth—The election and registration shall be ut der General Ruger's control. The military shall take 20. assion of the State and guarantee a fair election.

Fifth—Colored militia organizations and white league clubs shall be prohibited from parading pending the election.

Sixth—Chamberlain and Hampton shall each appoint one of the three election commissioners in every county and General Ruger the third.

Seventh—The election precinct commissionera, shall, be appointed as follows: One by the democratic county committee and one by the republican committee and one by the board of county commissioners.

sioners.'

Eighth—The Board of State Canvassers shall consist of five persons, two to be appointed by Hampton, two by Chamberlain and one by General Ruger.

Ni:th—Hampton and Chamberlain shall agree to abide by the result of the election and guarantee the preservation of the peace on the part of their respective partiagns.

THE PROJECT FOR A NEW ELECTION IN LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Mr. Blaine is credited to-day with a new scheme for muddling the Southern question and keeping not only Louislana and South Carolina, but the whole country in an uproar of politics for at least another few months. It is to hold new elections in the two unfortunate States. But justice to Mr. Blaine demands that it shall be known that that astute states. it shall be known that that astute states-man, Senator Patterson, of South Caro-lina, is the author of this scheme. He took the trouble to lay it formally before the President' to-day, and, as there was an allusion to it in the morning and eve-ning papers here, the plan has been gen-erally discussed to-day. All the carpet-baggers like it, and it has the favor of all those who want the Southern question unsettled and who are at their wits' ends to devise some way to defeat, or at least 20 it shall be known that that astute statesunsettled and who are at their wits' ends to devise some way to defeat, or at least 40 delay, the President's purpose to settle it. Mr. Kellogg, in conversation on the subject to-night, said he had heard of the proposition; and if Governor Packard were allowed to manage the details it would be acceptable to the republican party in Louisiana so far as is known. On the other hand, all who sincerely desire the settlement of the Southern question oppose it as a device eminently calculated to defeat a settlement and to keep the people of the two States and of the whole country in hor water.

whole country in hot water.

A prominent republican Senator said about it this evening that it was a plan entirely without merit, without the least color of law, and which could not be carried out without direct violation of States. Congress, he held, even if it were in session, would have no authority to command a new election in a State. The laws of the two States do not true to the contest of races Abraham Lincoln entered upon the duties of President, the way to the capital was always so environed with danger that he laws of the two States do not authorize a new election. There is no lawful way of doing it, and if it were done the result doing it, and if it were done the result would not be entitled to any one's respect, and would settle nothing. He added that no bargains, arrangements or investigations were necessary to settle the questions which disturb Louisiana and South Carolina. The President can settle it at once, he exid, by ordering the troops not to interfere in the local governments. He does not need to do any. constitution, and a series of laws were enacted by Congress, for their especial protection and benefit. With only a partial and embarrassed exception under Andrew Johnson, the national Government has since then been steadily adernments. He does not need to do anything, but only to stop doing—that is all. He is now doing something—namely, interfering with the process of local self-government in those States. He has

only to stop doing and the Southern question disappears at once.

Judge Mackey says this evening, concerning the Patterson plan for a new election, that he is nuthorized to speak for Governor Hampton, and to say that he would utterly refuse to agree to a new election as not only was he elected but for Governor Hampton, and to say that he would utterly refuse to agree to a new election, as not only was he elected, but his title has by n affirmed by the courts. Moreoval, not, asou could lake a title under such new election, because the State constitution provides for a special election only in one contingency, and that is in case of a contest before the Legislature, when the two houses fail to come to the same decision. The State constitution having been ratified by Congress and the force of an act of Congress, and no act of the Executive or of private parties could make a special election legal or of binding force on the citizens unless held in conformity with the constitution. The very first act performed by such lan improvised Governor would have all the colored race. Yet, notwithstanding all these fact, Mr. Hayes, at the very beginning of his administration, does three things which write the word White all over his policy, and indicate that he word White all over by such an improvised. Governor would be called in question in the courts and would result in overthrowing his title. The planters and people all over the State are now engaged in putting in their crops. A new election in April or May would disorganize the labor and sacrifice the entire crop. For eight months the people have been subjected to the greatest strain. Business all over the State has been utterly paralyzed, and industry greatly disorganized. To conindustry greatly disorganized. To conwhich the State has so long suffered by his Cabinet. He may send one colored man to Hayti, and employ another to black his bests; but he will not be found taking sweet counsel together on public the best interests of the State are dear, would be state are dear, would be stated and the state are dear, and the stated are dear, would be stated and the stated are dear, and the stated are would even think of so disastrous a scheme. He adds that the persons who suggest this wcheme of a new election have no interest personal or of property in the State. He desires, however, to correct a state of the ago that Senator Patterson had no property interests in the State of South Carolica, as he has since ascertained that he owns a small duaghill fowl, which he has left in charge of Mr. Baldwin, a worthy citizen of Columbia.

Senator Patterson says this evering his scheme

his scheme of a new election has the zeat-cue support of Mr. Blaine and of several also carefully spread about that the President favors it and even that he is the inventor of it, and some false reports to this effect have gone from here to the press, Mr. Pattarson's modesty leading him to concerd his own merits as the real

The Preside. has patiently listened to all the plans which have been submitted to him by men of all shades of politics, and he has committed himself to none. The carpet-baggers have filled the town and Senate with stories that the President of his sanity.





BY HOYT & CO. ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1877.

> ANDREW JACKSON'S DUEL. The Fight in which he Killed his An-tagonist and was Himself Wounded.

The duel between Andrew Jackson and to high that the President does view with favor one method of settling the Southern question—namely, that of ordering the troops not to interfere in the local governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, This plan has also the favor of the most influential members of the Cabinat, It is the the control of the control of

abinet. It is to be that one which at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow will probably come up for discussion. The President hesitates about adopting it at

assent of Governor Hampton or those who support him. Senator Patterson said this evening to

The Doctrine of Political Equality for the Negro Practically Abandoned.

The selection and confirmation of th

entiment of the hour.

Why? What produces such an anomlous condition of affairs?

It all grows out of the contest of races

through the city of Baltimore. Swift followed the terrible war of the rebellio

ministered, in the Southern States, in barmony with the desires of the emanci-

the colored race. Yet, notwithstanding all these fact, Mr

in those States are all at one with the negroes.

III. He not only coldly turns his back on the negroes and their white allies in the former slaveholding States, but he goes into one of those States and takes to his embrace a man well known for his opposition to the colored party.

Mr. Hayes has plenty of soft words about the equality of the races. In the face of this formation of his Cabinet, they become meaningless. To the colored people and their allies he gives honeyed phrases; in the pives them no representation in

ses: but he given them no represents

man to Hayti, and employ another to black his boots; but he will not be found

REMEDY FOR ASTHMA .- The follow-

ing recipe has been used by some of our subscribers with wonderful results, and

we publish it with the hope that it may

prove equally efficacious to others: Take one quart of water, heat it until it simmers; then add aix ounces of sugar.

When the angar is melted, add two ounces of iodide of botassa. When dissolved, cork up for future use. For a dose, a teaspoonful before each meal is sufficient for an adelt.—Herald and Presbyter.

President hesitates about adopting it at once for only one reason. He is fearful that if it were done there might arise some disorderly precedings in Louisiana which, he apprehends, might be used by temazogues in the North to inflame prejudice there against the conciliatory policy toward the South on which he has determined and for the success of which some disorderly preceedings in Louisians which, he apprehends, might be used by come jogues in the North to inflame prejudice there against the conciliatory policy toward the South on which he has determined and for the success of which he is very solicitous. He has frankly stated this fear to Southern men with whom he has conversed very freely, and he asked them to procure him guarantees and evidence which shall satisfy him mind that no such troubles as he fears would arise, if he should withdraw the troops. Such guarantees he will receive comports or is furtherest within a few days. The couthern men with whom he has spoten are entirely satisfied with his position, and see that his auxiety on the subject is just and reasonable. Governor Nicholls has already telegraphed here to a personal friend that he is ready to guarantee absolute peace and good order, and that not a hair of Packard's or anybody else's head shall be hurt if the troops are withdrawn, and he will no doubt very soon make a formal guarantee.

Mr. Butler, democratic Senator from South Carolina, made uneasy by the false reports spread about to-day, that the President favored the plan of a new election, called on him this evening to ask him if it was true. The President retired to set on the sound of the deal of his togonal and beautiful wife and began speedily to prepare for the journey. She awoke and asked him why he was up so carly. He replied that he had business in Kentucky, across the 'river, but it would not detain him long. On parting he kissed her with peculiar tenderness are are send such from he fairly. He replied that he had business are said said: "Good-bye, darling. I shall be kissed her with peculiar tenderness are disciplinately and send he fairly. He replied that he had business in Kentucky, across the 'river, but it would not detain him long. On parting the kissed her with peculiar tenderness are said said: "Good-bye, darling. I shall be sure to be at home to-morrow night."

He mounted his horse and repaired to the rendezvous wher

Mr. Butler, democratic Senator from South Carolina, made uneasy by the false reports spread about to-day, that the President favored the plan of a new election, called on him this evening to ask him if it was true. The President replied that such a plan had been suggested to him, but no attempt would of course be made to carry such plan into effect unless it were freely accepted by both parties. Mr. Butler assured the President that it would not receive the assent of Governor Hampton or those ground appointed for the duel late in the afternoon. They secured accommodations at a couple of neighboring taverns. It is related that Jackson ate heartily at supper that night, conversing in a lively, pleasant manner, and smoked his evening pipe as usual. He retired early, and by daylight next morning the whole party was up and in the saddle. A gallop of a mile and the fording of a stream, which, owing to its swellen state, it was found necessary to swim, brought them who support him.
Senator Patterson said this evening to a Herald reporter that among those who favored his scheme of a new election was Judge Mackey. Judge Mackey denies this. He is, on the contrary, entirely opposed to it; but he says that when Patterson spoke to him about it he added that if it were adopted he (Patterson) would come out for Hampton, whereupon Judge Mackey said to him:

"If you are honestly for Hampton why hold a now election? You have him already." found necessary to swim, brought them to the ground. Dickinson and party had already arrived. The business at once proceeded. Dickinson's second won the already arrived. The business at once proceeded. Dickinson's second won the choice of position and Jackson's the office of giving the word. "Both were perfectly collected," says Parton. "All the politicness of such occasions was very strictly and elegantly performed. Jackson was dressed in a loose frock coat, buttoned carelessly over his chest, and concealing in some degree the extreme slenderness of his figure. Dickinson was the younger and handsomer man of the two, but Jackson's tall, erect figure, and the still intensity of his demeanor, it is said, gave him a most superior and comthe still intensity of his demeanor, it is said, gave him a most superior and commanding air, as he stood under the tall poplars on this bright May morning, silently awaiting the moment of doom."

"Are you ready?" said Overton.

"I am ready," replied Dickinson.

"I am ready," said Jackson.

The word was given

The selection and confirmation of the members of Mr. Hayes' Cabinet are events of the greatest political significance. It is the first time in the history of the country that a President, acceding to power, after an embittered partisan contest, has at once deserted his supporters, and gone squarely and boldly into the ranks of the opposition for one of the heads of the departments. Yet from all sides Mr. Hayes receives assurances that The word was given.
Dickinson raised his pistol quickly and fired. Overton, who has locking with anxiety and dread at Jackson, saw a puff of dust fly from the breast of his coat, and saw him raise his left arm and place it tightly carees his breast. He is gurely sides Mr. Hayes receives assurances that this unexampled proceeding is approved, and that it chimes in with the popular and saw him raise his left arm and place it tightly across his breast. He is surely hit, thought Overton, and in a bad place, too; but no; he does not fall. Erect and grim as fate he stood, his toeth clenched, raising his pistel. Overton clenched, raising his pistel. Overton Dickinson. Annoyed at the Contract of the mingled light consequently is unwonted failure of his aim, and ap-parently appalled at the awful figure and face before him, Dickinson had recoiled

a pace or two.
"Great God i" he faltered; "have missed him ?" "Back to the mark, sir!" shrieked Overton, with his hand upon his pistol.

Dickinson recovered his composure, stepped forward to the peg and stood with eyes averted from his antagonist.

General Jackson took deliberate aim

General Jackson took deliberate aim and pulled the trigger. The pistol neither snapped nor went off. He looked at the trigger and discovered that it had stopped at half-cock. He drew it back to its place and tock aim a second time. He fired. Dickinson's face blanched; he recled; his friends pushed toward him, caught him in their arms, and silently seated him on the ground, leaning against a bush. His trousers reddened. They stripped off his cloth's. The blood was gushing from his side in torrents. The ball had passed through the body below the ribs. Such a wound could not but be fatal.

Jackson and his friends immediately pated race. If Mr. Hayes is President to-day, he is President by the use of black votes and by the support of those whose only political strength has arisen from their alliance and identification with

Jackson and his friends immediately left the field. It was found upon exam ination, on reaching the tavern, that he was wounded. "Dickinson's aim," says Parton, "had been perfect. He had sent the ball precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating, but the thinness of his body and the looseness of his cost combiners to desirable. his coat combining to deceive him, the ball Lad only broken a rib or two and

ball had only broken a rib or two and raked the breast bone. It was a somewhat painful, bad looking wound, but neither severe nor dangerous."

Dickinson died that night.

In this duel it is plain to be seen, from a careful consideration of the circumstances above narrated, though the truth does not appear to have reached the apprehension of Gep. Jackson's biographer, that Dickinson was outwitted by his older and more experienced antagonist. Advantage was taken of the very fact of his being a "dead shot," and of his perfect confidence in his skill with the pistol. His avowed purpose was "shoot Jackson" confidence in his skill with the pistol. His avowed purpose was 'shoot Jackson through the heart, and ' . At absolutely sure of doing this. In what manner his object was defeated Mr. Parton unconsciously discloses. He simed "precisely where he supposed Jackson's heart was beating, but the thinness of his body and the losseness of his cost" combined "to deceive" him. Admitting the morally of private combat as of public war, such a strategy under the circumstances cannot be regarded as unjustificable. The late General Sam. Dale, who was intimate with Jackson, has been frequently heard to say that Dickinson's fatal mistake was in not aiming at Jackson's nead instead of his heart.

Parton is in error when he states that white worshippers. From the inaugura-tion of Mr. Hayes as President will date the decline and fall of all practical equal-ity, political or social, in this country, for the colored race. It is an epoch in our waltical history, the significance of which is plain to all who will open their eyes.—

Parton is in error when he states that Jackson's wound was "neither severe or dangerous." It confined him to his room for several weeks, and it healed falsely. Twenty years after it broke out aftesh, and troubled him for the remainder of his life. The pulmonary affection which finally carried him to his grave is attributed to that wound.

Incheso never exhibited the alightest compunction for the part he took in this bloody affair. He very rarely alluded to it, but when he did it was always with perfect complacency. It is told of him that a gentleman was once examining his dueling pistels. Taking up one of them the general quietly temsked: Parton is in error when he states that

them the general mietly temarked: "That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson."

- The man who keeps his word-The man who never speaks.

THE BLUE GLASS CURE. Mas it any Real Efficacy t-The Delu-sion Rudely Dispelled.

From the Scientific American

The duel between Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson was deadly. Dickinson had alluded in public to the well known and recorded fact that one Richards had obtained a divorce from his wife on account of her "living in adultery with one Andrew Jackson." She had already been made Jackson's wife, but the offense was deadly. Jackson sent the challenge. Dickinson was the most experiments we reached the conclusion that the light transmitted through the violet-blue glass is nothing more than challenge. Dickinson was the most expert machanan in Tennessee, and Jackson resolved to give him the first fire.

The place appointed for the meeting was a fong day's ride from Nashville. Thursday morning, before the dawn of day, Dickinson stole from the side of his young and beautiful wife and began speedily to prepare for the journey. She but that it is a possitive remedial agent for such severe ailments as spinal meningitis, nervous irritation and exhaustion rheumatism, hemorrhage of the lungs, deafness, partial paralysis, shock due to severe contusion, and others, of all of which he cites cases.

The theory that various colored lights exercise different effects on the human system is an old one. In 1831, Dr. New-berry, of this city, asserted that yellow light stimulates the nervous, pink the nutritive, and blue the locomouve temperament. And recently Dr. Ponza, an Italian physician, has asserted that lunatics are greatly affected by being placed in different colored rooms. Red light, Dr. Ponza says, removes feelings of de-pression, blue light induces calmness, and by violet light a crazy person was in one

day cured.

It is a thoroughly demonstrated fact that light is an important vital stimulant; and that, if its operation be excluded, the development of the healthy bodily structure is arrested. Naturalists tell us that in the absence of light the transformation of a tadpole into a frog is stopped, and the reptile remains a tadpole. Plants in darkness become blanched and stunned in growth the process of fixing the care darkness become blanched and stunned in growth, the process of fixing the carbon in their tissues is arrested, a modification of the coloring principle takes place, and they appear white instead of green. The sad affects or deprivation of sunlight are especially observable among those who live in crowded alleys or collers or who work in pines where the cellars, or who work in mines, where the light of the sun seldom or never penetrates. The total exclusion of the sun's beams produces an impoverished and disordered state of the blood, emaciation, muscular debility, and the diseases due to imperfect nutrition.

On the other hand, it is known that for certain purposes deviances or chalded.

for certain purposes darkness or shaded light is advantageous to the fodily condition. Fowls, for instance, may be fat tened much more rapidly in the dark and it would seem that the absence of and it would seem that the absence of light exercises a very great influence over the power possessed by food in increasing the size of animals. It likewise seems to exercise a soothing and quieting influence, increasing the disposition of animals to take rest, making less food necessary, and causing them to store up more nutriment in the form of fat and muscle. Now if the oversites the more nutriment in the form of fat and muscle. Now, if the organism to be treated is subjected to light, all of which is filtered through blue violet glass, then, as we have previously demonstrated, it is in light which is considerably shaded. And very probably to this cause—and not all to the peculiar hue of the light—is to be attributed the quieting influence on pervous and insan, people which Dr. on nervous and insanc people which Dr.

ponderating. In his grapery, for exam-ple, cally every eighth row of panes is blue. The mingled light consequently is merely pure sunlight, very slightly shaded, and the animal or plant exposed simply takes a sun-bath—the solurium of the ancients who knowing the vicificine the ancients, who, knowing the vivifying influences of the sunbeams, had terraces built on the tops of their houses so that they might bask in them. This sun treatment is now frequently recommended by physicians for nervous diseases. Dr. Hammond, in one of his lectres, says: "In convalescence from almost all diseases it acts, unless too intense or too long continued, as a most healthful stimulant, both to the nervous and physical systems. * * * The delirium and weakness, by no means teldom met with in convalescents kent in deriv met with in convalescents kept in dark-ness, disappear like magic when the rays of the sun are allowed to enter the cham-

ber."
To recapitulate in brief, Gen. Pleason ton's claims of any superior powers fo blue glass on account of the color which it produces in transmitted light, are, when tested by the result of provious investigations, unfounded. In some investigations, unfounded. In some in stances, where it is desirable to reducthe intensity of the light, blue glass may be used; but any other mode of shading the light, as by ground glass, thin curtains, &c., would without doubt serve equally as rell. The cures produced are ascribable to two causes: First, to the healthy influence of the sunbath; and secondly, to the very powerful influence of the patient's imagination. There are abundant cases known where imagination has so powerfully affected the body as to cause death.

Experiments upon criminals have shown that in one instance, where a per-son was placed in a bed which, he was informed, had just been vacated by a cholera-patient (but which had not,) he exhibited all the symptoms of that dis-ease. Another person is reported to have shown all the signs of collapse from loss of blood from the suppositious idea that he was bleeding to death. As re-gards the animals fattened under the glass, all circumstances go to show that the result was due to their forced quiesthe result was due to their forced quies-cence, their shelter from the weather, and their free exposure to the sun.

It is hardly necessary to add that, in our opinion, the use of blue glass, as ad-vocated by General Pleasonton, is devoid of benefit.

Nor a Chicken.—At precisely two c'lock by the bells the other morning a policeman who was walking up Beaubien street caught sight of a negro who was skulking along a fence, and he called upon him to stop. upon him to stop.

"Ize in a big hurry to ketch de mawning train for Toledo?" called back the

The officer threatened to shoot if did not stop, and the skulker halted.
"Does you imagine that I hez dun got
a chicken heah?" he asked, as the officer approached. Yes, air; that's exactly what I im-

agine."

"And if I hezen't got a chicken I kin go right down to de depot, kin I?"

"I guess you can."

"Well, sah, den gaze on dis yere an' tell me if de name is chicken!" said the man, as he pulled a big goose around in front of him.

The officer went back on his word, and took the negro under arrest, and the victim was yester ay explaining: "Whar's do us . ob tryin' to get along wid dem p'licemen? De best way is to drop de goose an' make fur de woods."— Delroit Free Press. Mme: Octavia Walton Le Vert.

Mrie: Octavia Walton Le Vert.

This gifted, charming and widely known lady died on the 13th inst., near Augusta, Ga., after a long life, which was not without trouble, but which was also full of honors and aucceases. Mme. Le Vert came of distinguished stock. Her grandfather, George Walton, a native of Prince Edward county, Virginia, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the First Congress, convened at Philadelphic, and held successively the offices of Governor of Georgia and Judge of the Supreme Court. George Walton, the second son of this couple, was educated at Princeton, N. J., and married Miss Sallie Minge Walker, the daughter of a distinguished lawyer of Georgia. Octavia was the result of this marriage, he ing been born at Belle Vue, near Augusta. Shortly after her birth her parents removed to Florida, of which State General Jackson was then Governor. was then Governor.
Colonel Walton succeeded the General

in the Governorship of the new State. The seat of government was then at Pen-The seat of government was then at Pensacola, but during Governor Walton's administration was removed to "Tallahassee," this Indian name, signifying the "beautiful land," being selected for the new capital by his daughter Octavia. The first public notice taken of the young Octavia was at Mobile during the last visit there of General Lafayette. This distinguished General Lafayette. This distinguished General having been on terms of intimate friendship with her grandfather during the Revolutionary struggle, the Committee of Reception presented the young girl to his notice. The old General gazed upon her for a few minutes, then, bursting into tears, caught the child to his heart, exclaiming, "The living image of my brave and noble friend!" Young Octavia, encouraged by his affection, prattled freely in his native tongue (for she was eyen then an accomplished linguist,) and after a long interview the General turned to one of the committeemen and remarked: "A truly woonderful shill. She her her a long interview the General turned to one of the presented an unbroken front the Repub-

committeemen and remarked: "A truly wonderful child! She has been converswonderful child! She has been conversing all this while with intelligence and tact in the purest French. I predict for her a brilliant career." Her history since that time has fully borne out this prediction. Shortly after the removal of her parents to Mobile, Octavia, in company with her mother and brother, made a tour throughout the principal cities of the Union; and then commenced the emarkable career as a social genius which gave her world-wide celebrity. In the most select circles she was hailed by accladation as the reigning belle, but this title never affected her high toned and comprehensive mind. It was during this tour that Miss Walton became acquainted prehensive mind. It was during this tour that Miss Walton became acquainted with Washington Irving. The acquaintance was the result of accident in the first place, but only ceased with the death of Mr. Irving. Their last interview at Sunnyaide was of the most interesting character, and on parting the author of the "Sketch Bok" said, "I feel as if the sunshine was al! going away with you, my child." Miss Walton was a constant attendant of the stormiest session of Congress under President Jackson's administration, and committed to her note book the salient points in the speeches of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. With Mr. Clay she was ever a favorite, and to his memory she has given a glowing and affectionate testimonial. In 1839 Miss Walton married Dr. Henry Le Vert, of Mobile, whose father was fleet surgeon under Rochambeau, and who was present at the siege of Yorktown. In 1846 Mrs. Le Vert was visited by Lady Emeline Stuart Wortley, who was then sojourning in this country. In the summer of 1853 she accepted an invitation from the Duke of Rutland, and in company with her father and daughter sailed for England. Her reception in England and throughout the salient points in the speeches of Webster, Clay and Calhoun. With Mr. Her reception in England and throughout the continent amounted almost to an ova-tion, and she added lustre to all the bril-liant courts to which she was welcomed. Returning home in 1854 Mrs. Le Vert spent a year in seclusion and then revisited Europe. It was during this last visit that her celebrated "Souvenirs of Travel" were given to the public. The "Souvenirs" were written by advice of Lamartine, with whom she became acquainted during a visit to Paris. The work at once obtained for its author's varied abilities the appreciation of all intelligent Americans, to whom Mme. Le Vert had been previously unknown, and was read Returning home in 1854 Mrs. Le Vert the negro vote. It will be a sad day for the South when we see decent white men

been previously unknown, and was read as eagerly in Europe as America.

Mme. Le Vert was strongly opposed to the secession of the South, and did not forbear to make known her feeling on the subject, even after the outbreak of hostilities. ities. She remained at her home in Mo-bile throughout the whole course of the war, however, and exerted her large sym-pathies and marked abilities in those humane services of which the Southern sol-diery had peculiar need. At the end of the war she visited the national capital to ask a pardon for her friend General Beauregard, who had previously been the recipient of her most decided opinions of the civil war. Several years ago she visited the North, and found new fame and hosts of new friends wherever she went. In person Mme. Le Vert was of medium height, with a countenance in which was blended beauty, intelligence and amiability. There is not a State of the Union in which her departure will not be mourned by sincere admirers of her wit, wisdom and nobleness of character.—New York Fernial

A High Sense of Honor.—The Duke of Wellington had a sense of honor in all money dealings, and would suffer none of his agents to do a mean thing in his name. His steward once bought his name. His steward once bought some land adjoining his country estate, and was boasting of having made a very fine bargain, from the seller being in

straightened circumstances.
"What did you pay for it?" asked the Duke. "Eight hundred pounds," was the an-

"And how much was it worth?" "And how much was it worth?"

"Eleven hundred pounds," said the steward, rubbing his hands in glee at the thought of the good bargain.

"Then take three hundred pounds and carry them to the seller with my compliments, and don't never venture to talk to me of cheap land again."

The steward were conferenced and

me of cheap land again."

The steward was confounded, and could scarcely credit his own cars. The idea that any one could refuse to profit by a bargain, and throw money away in

A HOUSE FULL OF CHILDREN.—There is a man named Philip Shultis, in the Town of Woodstock, Ulster County, who has thirteen sons, all of whom are ablebedied men and boys. Shultis owns two saw-mills and three hundred acres of land, besides several quarries. When he land, besides several quarries. When he has his whole force of boys at work at any particular branch of business, such as getting out wood, lumber or stone, they usually glut the market. The boys all live at home, and each one that is able to haudle horses is given a team. Another man who lives in the Town of Woodstock has seventeen children—nine sons and eight daughters. The name of the lucky individual is William Eagen-dorph, and he too is doing well in lif, having accumulated considerable prop-erty. Neither Shultis nor Eagendorph is a very old man. Senator Gordon's Views.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has been interviewed on the political situation, and, as might be expected, his views are correct and conclusions sound. If there were more Democrats in Congress like Senator Gordon the Radical scheme for stealing the Presidency would have come to naught. The interview is as follows:

I never doubted, said Senator Gordon, and I am now absolutely assured of the fact (and from Republican sources, too,) that, if the Democrats had from first to last presented an unbroken front, and given notice of their inexorable purpose of resisting to the very last extra nity any attempt to seat a fraudulent President, the Republicans would never have atthe Republicans would never have at-tempted to seat Hayes. I know this to be so. The uncertain policy of the Democrats, the reported divisions in the ranks, and their alleged willingness to submit peaceably to any usurpation, encouraged the Republicans to such an extent that the electoral bill became a necessity. Now, mark me: if the Democrats had

licans would never have gone to extreme measures, and the electoral bill would never have been thought of. What course, then, would the Democrats have pursued? Why, simply this:
The House would have thrown out Florida and Louisiana, and if the Senate did da and Louisiana, and if the Senate did not follow suit, the House would either have elected Tilden outright, or would have provided a bill ordering a new election next November, making some decent Republican acting President until that time. Of course the new election would have resulted in Tilden's triumph. But I believe that the Senate would have voted to throw out Louisiana, and possibly Florida, if there had been no Electoral Commission; if the Democrats had been determined and undivided from the

been determined and undivided from the first. But that is all past, and we must look to the future. Hayes' prompt disavowal of the offensive article in the Ohio State of the offensive article in the Ohio State Journal prevented the inauguration of movements that will keep him out of the White House. What will become of the Democracy in four years? A grand, sweeping victory awaits them, beyond the shadow of a doubt, if they will remain in ranks, and keep the party intact. The country will repudiate the fraud by which the Republicans have established their usurpation just as surely as the time arrives for them to vote. Our only danger is this: that Hayes, by glittering offers, by really conservative and liberal action, will disintegrate our Southern Democracy, and put us is danger of losing some of the Southern States. Such a prospect as this would demoralize our friends in the North. The Republicans will make herculean efforts to capture Southern Democrats and debauch the Southern Democrats and debauch the Southern party. His friends have already petitioned Grant to "hold his hands off" of Louisiana and Carolina, nands on of Louisians and Carolina, and leave the solution of those problems to Hayes. Their object is plain. It is intended that the new President shall have all the applause that the recognition of the Hampton and Nicholls governments will win. You will perceive at once that this advantage will be a tremandous one. The full and meant the holding ourselves absolutely aloof from this fraudulent and usurpatory adminis-tration. If this is done we shall reap a lorious harvest four years from now. The most horrible result, it seems me, that can come from a division of our party in the South is the demoralizing and miserable scuffle that will ensue over

the South when we see decent white men arrayed against each other, and engaged in a deadly struggle, the prize of which is a batch of ignorant and corrupt negro voters. I hope and pray that the party will preserve its organization and save its honor. And I believe it will. I have no idea, that Hayes or any other man can buy the sentiment of the South with a few petty offices, or debauch with pacronage a party that has proved its heroism and demonstrated its fortitude and purity as the Southern Democracy has, The Drunkard's Appetite.

There was living not long since, in Brooklyn, a man who had inherited from a drunken father an appetite for rum.
He was a hopeless drunkard. The man
had many noble instincts, and, better
than all these he had a loving, faithful,
brave wife, who made skilful war upon the demon, her husband's paster. Reco nizing the fact that her husband was under an ove: powering impulse, that he longed and struggled manfully to free himself from the passion for drink, she bent all the energies of her woman-nature to the task of helping him. She loved and suffered and toiled until at last the loving and toiling accomplished their purpose. She took her husband by the hand, and shared with him his struggle until after years with him his struggle, until, after years of labor, she overcame his devil, and saw him a free man again. Her battle with Rum had been a fierce one, taxing and wasting her strength sorely, but she was conqueror at last. Her husband stood upon manly feet, and showed no sign of upon manly feet, and showed no sign of falling again. Several years passed away, and this reformed man fell ill of consumption. The distinguished physician, from whose lips we have the story, prescribed alcoholic stir lants as the only means possible of protonging his life.—

The poor wife was in terror, and begged the physician to recall the prescription. She told him of her long struggle and victory, and said she preferred that her husband should die then, a sober man, than that he should fill a drunkard's grave a year later. But the freed wint. grave a year later. But the freed spirit The steward was confounded, and could scarcely credit his own cars. The idea that any one could refuse to profit by a bargain, and throw money away in paying more than was agreed on, was hard for him to comprehend.

A HOUSE FULL OF CHILDREN.—There is a man named Philip Shultis, in the Town of Woodstok Histor County who is the wife had so earnestly prevent that the prescription called to consummate the work of fraud.

—The Philadelphia papers are agitating for the introduction of "the needle to his life, he never once deank a single day of the prescription called to consummate the work of fraud.

—The Philadelphia papers are agitating for the introduction of "the needle time for the needle to consummate the work of fraud.

The steward was confounded, and to the new strong, and he undertook to take alcoholic liquors as a medicine, and to confine himself absolutely to such times and measures in the matter as the physician should prescribe. This he did, and, during the months thus added to his life, he never once deank a single day of the light papers are agitating for the interest of the matter as the physician should prescribe. This he did, and, during the months thus added to his life, he never once deank a single day of the light papers are agitating for the interest of the matter as the physician should prescribe. This he did, and, during the months thus added to his life, he never once deank a single day of the light papers are agitating for the interest of the matter as the physician should prescribe. This he did, and, during the months thus added to him the prescription called to consummate the work of fraud.

—The Philadelphia papers are agitating for the interest of the matter as the physician should prescribe. The provided in public schools." the wife had so earnestly prayed that he might. But the end was not yet. When the loving and patient woman laid him in his grave, and saw her long labors thus ended in the victory for which she had toiled so hard and suffered so bittet ly, she turned in her grief, to the brand which had been lefe in the house, and drinking it, she fell herself into the pow-er of the devil which she had fought so heroically. And that woman died, not many months later, a hopeless, helpless drunkard.—Hearth and Home.

> - "Do you understand the nature of an oath?" a juryman was asked in a St.
> Louis court room, "Of course I do,"
> was the reply, "Do you mistake me for
> a member of the Electoral Commission?"

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HON, ALEX. H. STEPHENS. Visit of Ex-Secretary Fish-Utterances of the Dying Statesman.

Washington, March 13.

Hon. Hamilton Fish called to pay his respects to Mr. Stephens to day, at his sick rooms in the National Hotel. Mr. Fish was cordially received by the sick man, who extended his attenuated hand from under the bed cover, saying, "I am glad to see you. Mr. Fish."

Mr. Fish—I have called to see you at the earliest moment I could, after being relieved from my public duties.

Mr. Stephens—Succession in office is one of the fundamental principles in our republican form of government.

republican form of government.

Mr. Fish—Yes, it is happily constitu-

Mr. Fish—Yes, it is happily constituted, and it is gratifying to me to know that my successor is a man of sterling worth and great ability.

After a few further preliminary inquiries the conversation turned on President Hayes' Southern policy.

Mr. Stephens—I am glad to see that Mr. Hayes is shaping his policy something after that of General Washington by calling around him good and tried men without regard to their political or partisan antecedents—by calling to his aid on this great crisis of our country men irrespective of party, and assigning

aid on this great crisis of our country men irrespective of party, and assigning them duties because of their peculiar fitness for them. Under the circumstances that now surround him, looking alone to good of country and not merely to the formation of party; if he shall follow out this policy to its legitimate conclusions, his administration will prove a success, and confidence will be restored to the Mr. Fish—It seems to be Mr. Hayes' policy to give the home offices to home

Mr. Stephens-Yes, and if he will give these to men of character and standing at home, men who have the confidence and home, men who have the confidence and respect of the people without reference to their party affiliations, but who accept office as a high trust rather than for emoluments, Mr. Hayes will soon find his administration growing in the hearts and confidence of the people everywhere. Democrats may accept of these offices from Mr. Hayes without any compromise of principles. As to a policy for Louisiana and South Carolina, as well as other Southern States, the desire is to be left to themselves, to govern themselves as may Southern States, the desire is to be left to themselves, to govern themselves as may seem bert to them, and all Mr. Hayes can or need do is too see that their governments are republican in form, and that they obey the law and keep the peace. If he will do this, the corrupt carpet bag governments will disappear, and constitutional, peaceful governments take their places. This will bring peace and contentment to the South, and prosperity to the country. I know my people; they are law-abiding if left to make and execute their own laws, as in other sections of our country. Secure to them this boon and they will be, irrespective of race or color, prosperous, contented and happy.

Mr. Fish-I perceive, Mr. Stephens, that your strength is not equal to your will to talk and I will now bid you good day, promising to call and see you again

very soon.
Mr. Stephens—Good-bye. Bear my kind regards to General and Mrs. Grant. Mr. Hewitt's Letter. Hon. Abram S. Howitt accompanied his resignation of the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee with a letter which, while eminently credita-ble to him as a Democratic leader, a statesman and a patriot, affords a melancholy commentary on the exigency that led him and a majority of his Democratic led him and a majority of his Democratic colleagues to favor the adjustment of the Presidential dispute by an Electoral Commission. Admitting the deep and burning wrong of the result, Mr. Hewitt justifies his support of the bill, and his assent to the completion of the count saying that as an honorable man, no other course was open to him than to abide by the award of the Commission; and. In his jadgment, laying the question and, in his judgment, laying the question of honor aside it was the right course for the country as well as for the Democratto an orderly completion of the count, even with the knowledge that it involved the installation of Hayes. Mr. Hewitt believes that disastrous consequences would have foilowed the defeat of the count. On one side he saw anarchy and coult. On one side he saw anarchy and civil war, on the other, peace and order. He preferred the latter alternative. "Under the circumstauces," he says, in conclusion, "I could not hesitate as to my course. I felt that, as a patriot, and as a trusted servant of the Democracy, no other course was left open to rie, and I feel my feel in the course for the course was left open to rie, and I

as a trusted servant of the Democracy, no other course was left open to rie, and I feel aure its wisdom will be vindicated by the early and triumphant success of the Democratic party, standing as it does upon the wreck of justice and patriotism, from which no amount of passion or provocation has been able to move it. For myself I feel that I have now courties the duty which was assigned me For myself I feel that I have now coupleted the duty which was assigned me at St. Louis. The result of the campaign was the inquestionable election of our candidates. That they and the people have been defrauded of their rights, is true; but for this result I do not hold myself more responsible than any other member of Congress upon whom rested the duty of counting and declaring the vote." The Galveston News thinks the most memorable portion of the letter is most memorable portion of the letter is that in which Mr. Hewitt expresses the that in which Mr. Hewitt expresses the conviction that anarchy and civil war were averted by the plan of adjustment covered by the electoral bill, and executed to the legal accomplishment of a mighty fraud. He is not a man who would lightly put on record and history such an opinion as this. His intelligence, his vigilance, the nature of his position made him peculiarly well acquainted, not only with the claims and resources of his own party, but with the pretentions, the temper and the designs of the leaders of the opposite party. He saw that the arrogance of party spirit had gone so far with these men that when commanded by the people at the ballot-box to resign power, they were ready to defy the will of the people and to attempt to establish a minority government by sheer force of a minority government by sheer force of revolution called to consummate the work of fraud.

- There is an Iona editor who doesn' think Evarts is a great man. He says:
"The poorest scrub lawyer in Iowa would have been as successful as Mr. Evarts. Evarts had the court on his side, and that's all he did have, and he wanted no

- "Oh, you say this goutleman was about fifty five," said Canning to a pert young woman in the witness box, "and I suppose now you consider yourself to be a pretty good judge of people's age, eh? Ah, just so. Well, now, how old should you take mu to be?" "Judging by your appearance, sir," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about aixfy; by your questions I should supsixty; by your questions I should sup-pose you were about sixteen."

CHERRY TREE IN HIS STOWACH.

WFUL PATE OF A YOUNG NEW YORKER THE SWALLOWS A CHERRY STONE, WHICH SPECUTS AND GROWS INTO HIS

A very singular case has lately come to light in one of the fashionable boarding houses situated on Twenty-third street, next door to the Cathelic charch of St. Vincent de Paul, says a New York paper. Washington and his cherry tree have been outdone, and the facts are so curious as to give them almost the color of fiction; yet they are vouched for by responsible parties, who have studied the phenomenon from its inception. Last summer a bright, healthy young man, residing in the house in question, partook freely of cherry pie, a dish of which he was exceedingly fond, and, by some inadvertance, swallowed a cherry stone. He thought nothing of the occurrence at the time, as it caused him no material inconvenience; but at the end of a week or ten days he was selzed with violent pains in the stomach, from which the simple remedies at hand offered him no relief. It was pitiable to witness his sufferings, so intense and excruciating did they appear to be. The young man continued to remedies at hand offered him no relief. It was pitiable to witness his sufferings, so intense and excruciating did they appear to be. The young man continued to suffer, and grew thinner and paler day by day. At the end of six reaks he had become so feeble that he was or apelled to leave his business and confine himself to lied. His mother, an estimable lady, who resided in the interior of the State, was sent for and nursed him assiduously day and night. The most discouraging thing in the whole case was that none of the physicians who were called in could determine the character of his disease. The symptoms were entirely unique.—The young man whose name was Henderson—the Christian name being withheld at the request of relatives—and that he had experienced a sensation as if something were gradually spreading among and tying up his intestines. The physicians arrived at the conclusion that he was afflicted with worms, and treated him accordingly, but with no effect. Whatever the disease was, it seemed to battle the pharmacopæia, and the doctors and the heart-broken mother were oblighed to stand idle and see young Henderson die before their eyes. In the meantime his suffering increased. Sleep was almost a stranger to him, and he complained more and more of the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for a vitality in the intestines distinct for a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines distinct for the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines. a stranger to him, and he complained more and more of the peculiar feeling of a vitality in the intestines, distinct from his own. After lying four months, he died in great agony.

Weak as he was, he seemed to be possessed of a feetitions described.

weak as ne was, he seemed to be possessed of a fictitious strength, and at the time of his exertions in the paroxysms of agony to which he was subject, two could with difficulty hold him on the bed. After young Henderson's death, the case had excited so much attention in medical circles. had excited so much attention in medical circles, the consent of the mother was obtained to an autopsy being made upon the body. Invitations were sent to several physicians of the city, and the investigation commenced of what was to be a cause celebre in medical history. On opening the body, incredible cs it may appear, it was discovered that the cherry stone had sprouted in the stomach of the stone had sprouted in the stomach of the unfortunate young man. The assembled dectors comic in ruly credit the testimony of their own eyes, palpable although it was before them. By some peculiar process the cherry stone, after having become lodged in young Henderson's stomach, actually sprouted as thrifty as if it had been planted in the ground. The strange pains in the your i man were now accounted for, for proceeding from the cherry stone were shoots of fibers which had ramified through the intestines of the victim, and, in some instances, had coiled themselves tightly around them. In the vicinity of the heart there were a number of these shoots, and one of them, larger than the rest, in pressing upon this organ, had been the immediate cause of death. Of these shoots there were in of death. Of these shoots there were in all fourteen, varying in length from three to nine inches. In color they were white, with a faint yellowish green tinge toward the base. The shoot which had pressed against young Henderson's heart was considerably thicker and larger than the rest, and had a peculiar reddish tinge, which the others had not. The shoots were so closely twined around the intes-tines that it was found impossible to remove them, and so they have not been preserved to science. The case, however, was so entirely sui generis that in all probability a full and scientific account of it will be written and published by the physicians and surgeous interested in it.
What has been recorded here is a plain
unvarnished statement of fact, stripped
of all technicalities or speculations.

Who Was Cam's Wife?

The Rev. C. P. McCarty, who preactes every Sunday in the University Building, Washington Square, New York, as Paster of what is called the American Free Church, endeavored to answer the question of "who was Cain's wife?" Sunday evening, February 18. He took his text from the fourth chapter of Genesis, and the seventeenth verse. The preacher said that he had selected the peculiar subject announced at the request of several members, of his congregation.—Maintaining that the old theories as to Maintaining that the old theories as to the meaning of the Bible stories had ceased to be tenable, because of the increased light of science, he said that the theory held by many as to who was Cain's wife would also have to be abandoned. "The orthodox answer to the question" said he, "is, perhaps, Cain married his sister. Well, I don't think hedid. Now, I am not going to shirk the answering of sister. Well, I don't think hedid. Now, I am not going to shirk the answering of this question. I have a theory of our race which others do not believe in. Nine out of ten believe that the human race came from one pair. I don't believe it. Do you say that is heretical? Perhaps it is, but this is not a question to be

answered by those who cling to the old theory. That old theory can never an-swer it. In the first place. Cain could not have married his sister, when he de-parted to the land of Ned because he had swer it. In the first place. Cain could not have married his sister, when he departed to the land of Nod because he had no sister. When Seth was born, Adam was only 180 years old, a very young man for those days, and Seth was his third child. There is no mention of daughters. In the second place, Cain departed to a country where there were people and he feared these people would slay him because of his crime, and the Lard recognized the reality of his danger and set a mark on him that he wint he ward. The Bible nowhere states that there were only two people originally created. Adam was the generic name for human race, and male and female created he them. Do you believe that negroes and Chinese are the descendants of the same progenitors with ourselves? I don't Cain went over to the land of Nod, and there became chief of a race which he found there. He builts city. Executing not have done this alone. This, then, must be my answer to the question: There were races of people upon the earth at the time Cain was driven out a vagabond, and from this race Cain took his wife."

AMUSEMENTS.-Theatre goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.